

(5) reaffirm the commitment and support of the United States for allies and partners in the Indo-Pacific region, including longstanding United States policy regarding—

(A) Article V of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States and Japan, signed at Washington January 19, 1960;

(B) Article III of the Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States and the Republic of Korea, signed at Washington October 1, 1953;

(C) Article IV of the Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States and the Republic of the Philippines, signed at Washington August 30, 1951, including that, as the South China Sea is part of the Pacific, any armed attack on Philippine forces, aircraft or public vessels in the South China Sea will trigger mutual defense obligations under Article IV of our mutual defense treaty;

(D) Article IV of the Australia, New Zealand, United States Security Treaty, done at San Francisco September 1, 1951; and

(E) the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty, done at Manila September 8, 1954, together with the Thanat-Rusk Communiqué of 1962;

(6) collaborate with United States treaty allies in the Indo-Pacific to foster greater multilateral security and defense cooperation with other regional partners;

(7) ensure the continuity of operations by the United States Armed Forces in the Indo-Pacific region, including, as appropriate, in cooperation with partners and allies, in order to reaffirm the principle of freedom of operations in international waters and airspace in accordance with established principles and practices of international law;

(8) sustain the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-8; 22 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.) and the “Six Assurances” provided by the United States to Taiwan in July 1982 as the foundations for United States-Taiwan relations, and to deepen, to the fullest extent possible, the extensive, close, and friendly relations of the United States and Taiwan, including cooperation to support the development of capable, ready, and modern forces necessary for the defense of Taiwan;

(9) enhance security partnerships with India, across Southeast Asia, and with other nations of the Indo-Pacific;

(10) deter acts of aggression or coercion by the People’s Republic of China against United States and allies’ interests, especially along the First Island Chain and in the Western Pacific, by showing People’s Republic of China leaders that the United States can and is willing to deny them the ability to achieve their objectives, including by—

(A) consistently demonstrating the political will of the United States to deepening existing treaty alliances and growing new partnerships as a durable, asymmetric, and unmatched strategic advantage to the People’s Republic of China’s growing military capabilities and reach;

(B) maintaining a system of forward-deployed bases in the Indo-Pacific region as the most visible sign of United States resolve and commitment to the region, and as platforms to ensure United States operational readiness and advance interoperability with allies and partners;

(C) adopting a more dispersed force posture throughout the region, particularly in the Western Pacific, and pursuing maximum access for United States mobile and relocatable launchers for long-range cruise, ballistic, and hypersonic weapons throughout the Indo-Pacific region;

(D) fielding long-range, precision-strike networks to United States and allied forces, including ground-launched cruise missiles, under sea and naval capabilities, and integrated air and missile defense in the First Is-

land Chain and the Second Island Chain, in order to deter and prevent People’s Republic of China coercion and aggression, and to maximize the United States ability to operate;

(E) strengthening extended deterrence to ensure that escalation against key United States interests would be costly, risky, and self defeating; and

(F) collaborating with allies and partners to accelerate their roles in more equitably sharing the burdens of mutual defense, including through the acquisition and fielding of advanced capabilities and training that will better enable them to repel People’s Republic of China aggression or coercion; and

(11) maintain the capacity of the United States to impose prohibitive diplomatic, economic, financial, reputational, and military costs on the People’s Republic of China for acts of coercion or aggression, including to defend itself and its allies regardless of the point of origin of attacks against them.

SA 4493. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1253. REPORT ON CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT OF INDO-PACIFIC ALLIES AND PARTNERS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of State should expand and strengthen existing measures under the United States Conventional Arms Transfer Policy to provide capabilities to allies and partners consistent with agreed-on division of responsibility for alliance roles, missions and capabilities, prioritizing allies and partners in the Indo-Pacific region in accordance with United States strategic imperatives;

(2) the United States should design for export to Indo-Pacific allies and partners capabilities critical to maintaining a favorable military balance in the region, including long-range precision fires, air and missile defense systems, anti-ship cruise missiles, land attack cruise missiles, conventional hypersonic systems, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities, and command and control systems;

(3) the United States should pursue, to the maximum extent possible, anticipatory technology security and foreign disclosure policy on the systems described in paragraph (2); and

(4) the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, should—

(A) urge allies and partners to invest in sufficient quantities of munitions to meet contingency requirements and avoid the need for accessing United States stocks in wartime; and

(B) cooperate with allies to deliver such munitions, or when necessary, to increase allies’ capacity to produce such munitions.

(b) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that describes United States priorities for building more capable security partners in the Indo-Pacific region.

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) provide a priority list of defense and military capabilities that Indo-Pacific allies and partners must possess for the United States to be able to achieve its military objectives in the Indo-Pacific region;

(B) identify, from the list referred to in subparagraph (A), the capabilities that are best provided, or can only be provided, by the United States;

(C) identify—

(i) actions required to prioritize United States Government resources and personnel to expedite fielding the capabilities identified in subparagraph (B); and

(ii) steps needed to fully account for and a plan to integrate all means of United States foreign military sales, direct commercial sales, security assistance, and all applicable authorities of the Department of State and the Department of Defense;

(D) assess the requirements for United States security assistance, including International Military Education and Training, in the Indo-Pacific region, as a part of the means to deliver critical partner capability requirements identified in subparagraph (B);

(E) assess the resources necessary to meet the requirements for United States security assistance, and identify resource gaps;

(F) assess the major obstacles to fulfilling requirements for United States security assistance in the Indo-Pacific region, including resources and personnel limits, foreign legislative and policy barriers, and factors related to specific partner countries;

(G) identify limitations on the ability of the United States to provide such capabilities, including those identified under subparagraph (B), because of existing United States treaty obligations, United States policies, or other regulations;

(H) recommend improvements to the process for developing requirements for United States partner capabilities; and

(I) identify required jointly agreed recommendations for infrastructure and posture, based on any ongoing mutual dialogues.

(3) FORM.—The report required under this subsection shall be unclassified, but may include a classified annex.

SA 4494. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII of division A, add the following:

SEC. 1253. INCREASING DEPARTMENT OF STATE PERSONNEL AND RESOURCES DEVOTED TO THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In fiscal year 2020, the Department of State allocated \$1,500,000,000 to the Indo-Pacific region in bilateral and regional foreign

assistance resources, including as authorized by section 201(b) of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-409; 132 Stat. 5391), and \$798,000,000 in the diplomatic engagement budget. These amounts represent only 5 percent of the diplomatic engagement budget and only 4 percent of the combined Department of State and United States Agency for International Development budget.

(2) Between fiscal years 2017 through 2021, the diplomatic engagement budget and personnel levels in the Indo-Pacific region averaged only 5 percent of the total Department of States budget, while foreign assistance resources averaged only 4 percent of the total resources committed worldwide.

(3) In 2020, the Department of State began a process to realign certain positions at posts to ensure that its personnel footprint matches the demands of great-power competition, including in the Indo-Pacific region.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the size of the United States diplomatic corps must be sufficient to meet the current and emerging challenges of the 21st century, including those posed by the People's Republic of China in the Indo-Pacific region and elsewhere;

(2) increases in the diplomatic corps must be designed to meet the objectives of an Indo-Pacific strategy focused on strengthening the good governance and sovereignty of states that adhere to and uphold the rules-based international order; and

(3) increase in the diplomatic corps must be implemented with a focus on increased numbers of economic, political, and public diplomacy officers, representing a cumulative increase of at least 200 foreign service officer generalists—

(A) to advance free, fair, and reciprocal trade and open investment environments for United States companies, and engaged in increased commercial diplomacy in key markets;

(B) to better articulate and explain United States policies;

(C) to strengthen civil society and democratic principles;

(D) to enhance reporting on the People's Republic of China's global activities;

(E) to promote people-to-people exchanges;

(F) to advance United States' influence in the Indo-Pacific region; and

(G) to increase capacity at small- and medium-sized embassies and consulates in the Indo-Pacific region and in other regions around the world, as necessary.

(c) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It shall be the policy of the United States—

(1) to ensure that Department of State funding levels and its personnel footprint in the Indo-Pacific region reflect the region's high degree of importance and its significance to United States political, economic, and security interests;

(2) to increase diplomatic engagement and foreign assistance funding and the quantity of personnel dedicated to the Indo-Pacific region respective to the Department of State's total budget; and

(3) to increase the number of resident Defense attachés in the Indo-Pacific region, particularly in locations where the People's Republic of China has a resident military attaché and the United States does not have a resident military attaché, to ensure coverage at all appropriate posts.

(d) ACTION PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit an action plan to the appropriate committees of Congress that—

(1) identifies requirements to advance United States strategic objectives in the

Indo-Pacific region and the personnel and budgetary resources needed to meet such objectives, assuming an unconstrained resource environment;

(2) includes a plan for increasing the portion of the Department of State's budget that is dedicated to the Indo-Pacific region in terms of diplomatic engagement and foreign assistance focused on development, economic, and security assistance;

(3) includes a plan for increasing the number of positions at posts in the Indo-Pacific region and bureaus with responsibility for the Indo-Pacific region, including—

(A) a description of increases at each post or bureau;

(B) a breakdown of increases by cone; and

(C) a description of how such increases in personnel will advance United States strategic objectives in the Indo-Pacific region;

(4) defines concrete and annual benchmarks that the Department of State will meet in implementing the action plan; and

(5) describes any barriers to implementing the action plan.

(e) UPDATES TO REPORT AND BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the submission of the action plan required under subsection (d), and quarterly thereafter until September 30, 2030, the Secretary of State shall submit an updated action plan and brief the appropriate committees of Congress on the implementation of such action plan, with supporting data, including a detailed assessment of benchmarks that have been reached.

(f) SECRETARY OF STATE CERTIFICATION.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a certification to the appropriate committees of Congress that indicates whether or not the benchmarks described in the action plan required under subsection (d) have been met. This certification requirement may not be delegated to another Department of State official.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated, for fiscal year 2022—

(A) \$2,000,000,000 for bilateral and regional foreign assistance resources to carry out the purposes of part 1 and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq. and 2346 et seq.) in the Indo-Pacific region; and

(B) \$1,250,000,000 for diplomatic engagement resources to the Indo-Pacific region.

(2) INCLUSION OF AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED PURSUANT TO ASIA REASSURANCE INITIATIVE ACT OF 2018.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) include the amounts that were authorized to be appropriated under section 201(b) of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-409) for fiscal year 2022.

SA 4495. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. —. PROHIBITION WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN TYPES OF LIFE SCIENCES RESEARCH.

No Federal funds may be obligated or expended for the purpose of conducting research that increases the pathogenicity, con-

tagiousness, or transmissibility of viruses or bacteria, including any research anticipated to involve enhanced potential pandemic pathogens, if such research involves a foreign entity that is subject to the jurisdiction of any of the following countries:

(1) The People's Republic of China.

(2) The Russian Federation.

(3) The Islamic Republic of Iran.

(4) The Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(5) The Syrian Arab Republic.

(6) Any other country specified in the report assessing compliance with the Biological Weapons Convention, as required by section 403(a) of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2583a(a)) in the relevant calendar year.

SA 4496. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1253. REPORT ON DIPLOMATIC OUTREACH WITH RESPECT TO CHINESE MILITARY INSTALLATIONS OVERSEAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit a report to the appropriate committees of Congress regarding United States diplomatic engagement with other nations that host or are considering hosting any military installation of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a list of countries that currently host or are considering hosting any military installation of the Government of the People's Republic of China;

(2) a detailed description of United States diplomatic and related efforts to engage countries that are considering hosting a military installation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, and the results of such efforts;

(3) an assessment of the adverse impact on United States interests of the Government of the People's Republic of China successfully establishing a military installation at any of the locations it is currently considering;

(4) a description and list of any commercial ports outside of the People's Republic of China that the United States Government assesses could be used by the Government of the People's Republic of China for military purposes, and any diplomatic efforts to engage the governments of the countries where such ports are located;

(5) the impact of the military installations of the Government of the People's Republic of China on United States interests; and

(6) lessons learned from the diplomatic experience of addressing the People's Republic of China's first overseas base in Djibouti.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be classified, but may include an unclassified summary.

SA 4497. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to